(श्री राम अवधेश सिंह)

हैं। फिर चुने हुए राज्यपाल के ऊपर भी महाभियोग की व्यवस्था हो सकती है। राष्ट्रपति तो चुने हुए हैं और संवैधानिक प्रधान है फिर भी राष्ट्रपति अपने पद और शक्ति का दुरुपयोग न करे इसके लिए उनके खिलाफ भी महाभियोग की व्यवस्था है। जब चुने हुए पदाधिकारी के खिलाफ महाभियोग की व्यवस्था है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों के खिलाफ महाभियोग की व्यवस्था है, हाईकोर्ट के जजों के खिलाफ महाभियोग की व्यवस्था है तो फिर नियुक्त एक ऐसी संस्था के खिलाफ क्या नहीं महाभियोग की व्यवस्था हो जो संविधान को अपने ढंग से तोड़-मरोड़ कर मनमाने ढंग से उपयोग कर सकता है।

मैं तो इस राय का हूं कि राज्यपाल का पद तो खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिए। उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन अगर इस पर सहमति न हो तो उस पर नियन्त्रण रखा जाना चाहिए ताकि दिल्ली की हुकूमत से वह प्रभावित न हो। दिल्ली के गृह मंत्रालय के निर्णय से उसका व्यक्तित्व और उसके निर्णय प्रभावित न हों ऐसी व्यवस्था जरूर करनी चाहिए। आज आपकी पार्टी की सरकार केन्द्र में है कल को हमारी पार्टी की सरकार आ सकती है। स्टेट्स में अभी आपकी सरकार है कल को सब स्टेटस मे हमारी आ सकती है, केन्द्र में हमारी सरकार आ सकती है...

माननीय सदस्य : नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : ऐसा मत कहिये। आप रह चुके हैं। इतिहास अपने चक्र से घूमता है। आप सुबाई हुकूमत में रह चुके हैं। दिन दूर नहीं है। एक-डेढ़ साल मे वह स्थिति आने वाली है जब आप इधर आयेंगे और हम लोग उधर चले जायेंगे। (**व्यवधान**) आप छिपकली की तरह चिरकते क्यों हैं... ...(समय की घंटी)... एक-दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आनन्द शर्मा) : पांच बज गये हैं आप अगली बार बोलियेगा।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : ठीक है।

5 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): The discussion on the Bill remains inconclusive. It shall be resumed at a later date.

The Minister of State for Home Affairs will now make a Statement on the Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Memorandum of Settlement with TNV in Tripura

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, Hon'ble Members of this august House would be very happy to know that a 'Memorandum of Settlement' has been signed today with the Tripura National Volunteer (TNV) which brings to an end the insurgency and violence in Tripura. This 'Memoraundum of Settlement' has been signed by the Additional Secretary, Union Ministry of Home Affairs on behalf of the Government of India, Chief Secretary, Tripura on behalf of the Government of Tripura and Shri B.K. Harngkhawl and five of his colleagues on behalf of TNV. This Agreement has been signed in Delhi in the presence of Governor of Tripura and the Chief Minister of Tripura. Copies of the Memorandum have been placed on the Table of the House.

To recapitulate the events leading to this settlement Shri B. K. Hrangkhawl President TNV addressed a letter to the Governor of Tripura in May, 1988 intimating that keeping in view the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's policy of solution of problems through

negotiations, the TNV has decided to abjure violence as a means of resolution of Tripura's problems and to sit together with the representatives of the Government of India, for a peaceful solution of the problems. He also acknowledged Tripura as an integral part of India and his commitment to a solution of all the problems within the framework of the Constitution of India The by laws of TNV were amended so as to conform to the laws in force. The Government of India have, therefore, cancelled today the notification declaring TNV as an 'Unlawful Association' under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

As the House is aware, the policy of the Government of India in regard to holding talks with the extremist groups operating in the North-East is that they should fulfil two pre-conditions, namely, such talks should be held within the framework of the Constitution of India and that violent activities must cease. Since these two pre-conditions were fulfilled, talks were started with the TNV delegation at the initiative of the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the talks culminated in the Memorandum of Settlement.

I am sure the Hon'ble Member would join me in complimenting Shri B.K. Hrangkhawl and his colleagues in the TNV for having shown wisdom, courage and statesmanship in choosing the path of peaceful talks to solve their problems. This reflects their genuine concern for the welfare and development of the tribals and their conviction that today, there exists a climate in Tripura where the State Government is appreciative of and responsive and is genuinely committed to their welfare. In this context, it has to be acknowledged that the extremist activities in Tripura were embedded in tribal discontent. The Government of India have always been alive and most sympathetic to the problems of the tribal people. with the assumption of office by the new Government in the State of Tripura in February this year, the tribals themselves became partners in the running of the Government of the State. In the changed atmosphere, the TNV realised that their objectives could be achieved through the democratic political proces and that the welfare of the tribal people would be advanced by the members of the TNV joining the mainstream of society. The Governors of Tripura and the State Government were quick to respond to their offer of talks and recommended the same to the Central Government. The Central Government, committed as it is to the cause of tribal welfare, constituted a negotiating team under the leadership of Shri P. P. Shrivastav, Additional Secretary in the Home Ministry and formal talks commenced. The State Government was also associated with the talks. These were held in a very cordial atmosphere and with a spirit of understanding and of give and take on both sides. I would take this opportunity to place on record our appreciation to the TNV leadership and our delegation for having concluded the talks in a most satisfactory manner and in a record time.

The Memorandum of Settlement on Tripura envisages the following steps by TNV:

(a) The TNV undertakes to take all necessary steps to end all under ground activities and to bring out all undergrounds of the TNV with their arms, ammunition and equipment within one month of signing of this Memorandum. Details for giving effect to this part of Settlement will be worked out and implemented under the supervision of the Central Government. The TNV further undertakes to ensure that it does not resort to violence and to help in restoration of amity between different sections of the population.

(b) The TNV undertakes not to extend any support to any other extremist groups by way of training, supply of arms or providing protection or in any other manner.

[Santosh Mohan Dev]

It has bene provided in the Memorandum that the Central Government will take steps for the resettlement and rehabilitation of underground TNV personnel coming overground. In order to allay the apprehension of the tribals about the infiltration of foreign nationals the Memorandum provides that Government will take steps to prevent further infiltration from across the border by strengthening arrangements on the border; construction of roads along vulnerable sections of Indo-Bangladesh border in Tripura and vigourous action against such infiltrators under the law. With a view to satisfying the aspirations of the tribals of Tripura for a greater share in the governance of the State, the Memorandum provides that the Government will introduce an amendment to the Constitution and to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 providing for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Tripura Assembly at the present level. Incidentally, this step would be in keeping with the Constitution (Fifty seventh Amendment) Act, 1987.

In addition, I would like to mention the following salient features of the Memorandum:

(i) The Government will take measures for effective restoration of alienated lands to the tribals including review of the applications rejected earlier and prevention of fresh alienation, provision of soil conservation and irrigation facilities in tribal areas and strengthening of the agricultural credit system and also provide an appropriate agency with adequate tribal representation.

(ii) Tribal majority villages which now fall outside the Autonomous District Council area and are contiguous to such areas will be included in the Autonomous District and similarly placed nontribal majority villages may be excluded from Autonomous District.

(iii) All India Radio will increase the duration of tribal programmes in Tribal languages of Tripura and additional transmitting stations would be provided to cover the remote areas of the State.

Measures for long term development of Tripura will also be taken. These include intensive skill-formation programmes for the tribal youth to improve their prospects of employment including self-employment in various trades; special intensive recruitment drives for police and paramilitary forces in Tripura with a view to enlisting as many tribal youth as possible; and sympathetic consideration of demands relating to self-employment of tribals. 2,500 Jhumia families will be rehabilitated in five centres or more in accordance with model schemes based on agriculture, horticulture etc., with a view to weaning them from Jhum cultivation. The scheme would also provide for housing assistance. In the Autonomous District Council area of Tripura, rice, salt and kerosene will be given at subsidised rates during the lean months for a period of three years. Conscious efforts will be made for effective implementation of the Sixth Schedule so far as it relates to Tripura.

As would be seen, the thrust of this Settlement has been on safeguarding the interests of the tribals. Long term normalcy and harmony would depend on the rate of economic development and equitable distribution of its benefits to the people. I fervently hope that the Memorandum will prepare the tribals of Tripura, who have endured hardships, to become equal partners in progress and face the challenges of deveolpment. I am sure that this Memorandum, while reflecting the aspirations of the tribals, would act as a catalyst for strengthening the relations between tribals and non-tribals and make them equal participants in the progress of our country.

This settlement is bound to have a salutary effect in the sensitive North

Eastern Region. The Government appreciate the understanding, patience and cooperation extended by the Chief Minister, Tripura and the State Government of Tripura during the talks. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention the signal contribution made by the Governor of Tripura in brining about this settlement. He has been instrumental in preparing the ground for the talks and steering the course of negotiations. I am sure, the Hon'ble Members would also join me in complimenting them and the two delegations for their achievement in arriving at a negotiated settlement. On our part, the Government of India and the Government of Tripura will spare no effort to implement this Settlement.

I earnestly hope that like the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram, which has been successful in eliminating extremist violence in Mizoram, this Settlement will also bring to an end the chapter of extremist violence in Tripura and pave the way for all-round development of Tripura, and for amity and goodwill among the various sections of the heterogenous population of Tripura.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Now, clarifications on the statement made by the hon. Minister, Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Settlement we came to know suddenly. This has been done behind the back of the Tripura people. This has been done behind the back of all the Opposition parties. This Settlement has been arrived at by the Central Government with the TNV. We have always accused that the TNV is a creation of the Central Government. It had been used as an instrument to oust the Left Front Government. Even before the elections, it had been used by the Central Government. Everybody knows about the links. This Settlement only establishes our accusations and doubts.

The Central Government has been successful in utilising the TNV to oust the Left Front Government and now they have arrived at this Settlement with the TNV. I am not going into the merits of this Settlement. My question is, when this has been arrived at, when the arms are going to be surrendered, will the Army be withdrawn from Tripura as early as possible? I would like to have categorical answer. Secondly, there should be a special debate on this so that we can express our views.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Prof. Bhattacharjee.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): I was not prepared for an early summons. (*Interruptions*) Generally, I do not get it. Anyway, Mr. Vice-Chairman, thank you....

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): Congratulate and sit down.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: While supporting what has been said by hon. Samar Mukherjee, before me, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly clarify certain points.

If I am not mistaken,—I was trying to look through it once when the Minister was making the statement—the process of negotiations started in the month of May, after the TNV leader, Shri Hrangkhawl, wrote a letter to the Governor. That letter started the process. But there must also be some background to this letter. How such a letter came from one who has been, or, who had been, leading an underground, illegal or extremist movement. There must have been some contact even earlier. Precisely, at what point of time, did the contact occur? Secondly, the statement men-

[Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee]

tions that it was really at the initiative of Shri Rajiv Gandhi that this settlement has been arrived at. My precise question is, why that initiative was not taken during the period of the existence of the Left Front Government there? Was it out of any partisan considerations, more than national considerations, that the negotiations were started only after the Army was sent here in the name of TNV operations and the Left Front Government eased out of power there? Otherwise why was Tripura not spared by extremists for a period of nine years if they were so susceptible to the appeal either from the Prime Minister or from the Governor or from the Government of India? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Sir, I deem it a great privilege to congratulate our Prime Minister for having a successful settlement with the TNV tribals of Tripura. In the same way I would like to congratulate our hon. Home Minister who has taken the lead in this process.

It has been our tradition from the very beginning that the Congress has played the politics of reconciliation and to take the people into confidence. I do not understand why the previous Government in Tripura had failed to come to some negotiations with the TNV tribals. That is the first clarification I would like to ask.

The tribals of Tripura were away from the mainstream of national life for a very long period. I am happy that now they have come into the mainstream of national life.

The second clarification I want to ask is about the position of foreign nationals in Tripura.

Another clarification I want to ask is whether any special tribal development programmes have been adopted in Tripura. For a very long time they have been away from the national mainstream. So I would like to say, "long live Tripura tribals" as they have come into the national mainstream of society. Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Sir, the House is aware of the tragedy which has befallen the people of Tripura.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: What is that tragedy?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In Tripura there was a Left Front Government for two terms. During the Left Front regime in Tripura, the House should take note of it that a lot of programmes were undertaken for the development, upliftment and guaranteeing the minority rights, ethnic rights of tribals.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL (Gujarat): Who paid the money?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You rise and put your question. Then I will answer you.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH (Bihar): He has no question to ask. He only wants to interrupt you.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलूवालिया : क्यों चिल्ला रहे हो ।

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : अपना फेल्योर हमारे ऊपर क्यों धकेल रहे हो ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: As a matter of fact, the creation of the District Autonomous Council for the tribal areas was a novel attempt on the part of the Tripura Government under the Left Front for the material satisfaction of the ethnic demands of tribals in Tripura. Through that District Autonomous Council for the tribal areas, the tribals were associated with development work in the tribal areas. Their autonomy, to some extent, was also guaranteed and they felt the benefit of the democratic system. Now in this statement, the issue has been posed as if with the Memorandum of Settlement with the TNV, the tribal interests will be protected, looked after and taken care of. This

is a travesty of truth. For the development of the tribals in Tripura, the Left Front Government did its best. But what was your work in that respect? You did not allow the creation, I would say easily, of the Autonomous District Council. Your party opposed it. They did not like to give the tribals the democratic right to autonomy. Their ethnic identity was also not accepted by your party which fought against it. Anyway, during the last election in February, everybody knows what the tragedy was.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Please seek your clarification.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, what is the reason that the TNV stopped its operations immediately after the election in Tripura? Why did it continue to rise before and during the election campaign? This statement does not contain any explanation why there was a spurt of violence by TNV before the election and why it had stopped immediately after the result of the election was declared. This I want to know from the honourable Minister. He has intimate knowledge and my friend, I think, knows more than I do about Tripura. He has got the expertise on Tripura and his expertise on Tripura, I think, will bring him some benefit in the future also.

Now I want to seek a clarification. The Left Front in Tripura has not been completely eliminated. That is the largest party...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Is it a clarification? Do you want to know this from the Home Minister? Please come to your clarification.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why do I say this? Before having talks with Hrangkhawl, were the opposition parties in Tripura consulted by the Chief Minister or the Union Home Minister because, after all, they constitute a political force in Tripura? You have taken the trouble of consulting the Opposition leaders today, just before making this statement here. I was not there, anyway. On such an important issue, as you call, a great achievement of the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, you consulted the Opposition leaders in Parliament. But did you consult the Opposition leaders and other parties constituting the Left Front in Tripra about the settlement which you proposed to make? That is what I want to know from you. If the support and sympathy of the people of Tripura is not ensured, I think peace may not return to the tribal area as you expect. Therefore, I want to know whether such discussions were held with the Opposition parties in Tripura. These are the two clarifications that I seek. Thank you.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I compliment the Government for solving this burning problem of the north-eastern region. This Government deserves this compliment because, once the hotbed of insurgency, the State of Tripura and the whole region will now begin a new era of peace and development.

Sir, I beg to differ with my honourable colleague of the Opposition, because it is not the Congress but the CPI(M) Government which kept this problem alive during their rule in that State.

I will seek only one clarification from the honourable Minister. There is large-scale unemployment among the tribal youths, which leads to frustration and, ultimately, to insurgency. What steps will the Government take to solve this basic problem?

Once again I congratulate our honourable Prime Minister for his bold decision for the peace and progress of the nation. Thank you, Sir.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman,

[Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji]

Sir, the Minister has said that peace has been achieved with this agreement. It is a welcome feature.

The army was brought and deployed just before the elections, three days before the elections with the contention that there were killings and other things. But soon after the elections were completed, no complaints were received, no incidents took place except some incidents of.. ..*

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Sir, I take exception to this. It is ridiculous baseless and politically motivated. There was no such thing. No, it has not been accepted. It has been looked into There has been nothing of the kind. Let me remind the hon. Member that he should not make a casual remark like this. This is against our armed forces. Our armed forces are known in the world as disciplined soldiers. They are known for their character and discipline. It is shameful that the hon. Member has chosen to reflect upon the armed forces.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: What about Assam Rifles?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The hon. Member has chosen to reflect upon the character of the army which is harbinger of peace and unity of India. He should not comment so lightly. The hon. Member must know what the army of India is. I repudiate it.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: The hon. Member has gone to the extent of demoralising the Indian army.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I request that this remark should not remain on record.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I request you to give me one minute.

*Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I have to make an observation, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: One minute.. You can give your ruling.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I request you. I am on my legs. I am just making an observation.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: It is not by army. It is by the Assam Rifles. This is what he has said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I request all the Members who are seeking clarifications that while making observations they should not make any disparaging remarks about the Indian army, and nothing should be done to denigrate the Indian army which is held in the highest esteem by the people of this country as the Home Mininster has rightly remarked. (Interruptions). No reference denigrating the Indian army should go on record.

We shall proceed now.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: "The Assam Rifles", he has said It is not the Indian army.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Why are you speaking for him?

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Complaints have been received.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): This becomes more serious, if what you are saying is correct that he was not aware. Whether it is to the army or some other organisation, without having known the facts if such a reference is made by a Member of this House, then it becomes a more serious matter.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Complaints have been received.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): He should withdraw it. The Member who has made this remark, should withdraw it. If you are saying that he was wrong, Mr. Reddy, you must advise your colleague. Let him speak.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: You are not listening to him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I am listening to him.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: He is saying that it is not the Indian army, but that it is the Assam Rifles.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): He should apologise for that. He said about the Indian army. This will not go on record. Nothing disparaging will go on record.

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): We agree, the army should not be denigrated. But the Indian Governmnet is bringing in the army into politics and denigrating the army. This should not be done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): We should proceed now.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Without listening, don't say anything, don't comment.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, even when I had not completed my sentence, I wonder how the Minister as well as the Chair could come to this conclusion. There are some complaints. Whether it is the Assam Rifles or something else, it is not desirable. It is not my intention to denigrate the Indian army. Without my having completed my statement, you jumped to your conclusion.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I will never allow any hon. Member of this House to comment on the conduct of the Indian armed forces. Kindly resume your seat. Let me tell you, after the elections, even the Chief Minister has gone on record to say that the Indian army's conduct has never been criticised by the then Governmnet also. Why are you bringing in the name of the army? (*Interruptions*)

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: You have received some complaints.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: He said, "Indian army",.....* He said it. He should have thought a hundred times. (*Interruptions*)

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Compaints have been received. Even that is objectionable.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: He was referring about the complaints. Not about the Indian Army.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: You clarify about the complaints. Why do you make a big issue of it as if you are the only patriotic section?

SHRI BUTA SINGH: Be fair. You must be fair to the Indian Army. Everybody, all sections of the House must be fair to the Indian Army. You must not say all this just for the sake of opposition. It is not fair to denigrate the Indian Army.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: We are not denigrating. Some complaints have been received....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I would like to make one thing again very clear. After the observations were made by the Chair no further discussion or reference should be made about the conduct of the Indian Army.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Why are you repeating it?

*Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): I am repeating because it is still being repeated. (*Interruptions*) The Home Minister reacted after some disparaging remarks were made against the Indian Army. Then only the Home Minister reacted. I will request the hon. Members not to make any such reference. If you have any specific clarification to seek on the Memorandum of Settlement, you may please seek.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: If the hon. Home Minister has misunderstood this, then I do not mind to withdraw that word. I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to withdraw the Army from Tripura after the so-called achievement of peace in Tripura with this Agreement.

Secondly, I would like to know whether there is any constitutional amendment in the offing about the autonomous district formation.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether there is delimitation committee in the offing for the creation of separate constituencies for the Scheduled Tribes people. In the statement it is mentioned that the subsidised rice and other things are being supplied to the tribal people. There is nothing new in it. I hope the Government is supplying subsidised rice throughout the country to the tribal people. About other benefits and reliefs that you have envisaged, is there any proposal to extend these to the tribal people residing in other parts of the country also? These are my clarifications that I seek from the hon. Minister.

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी, गृह मंत्री एवं मुख्य मंत्री त्रिपुरा को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह का एकार्ड किया गया। महोदय, राजीव जी की यह उत्कट अभिलाषा रही है कि ट्राइबल जनों के विकास के लिए काम किया जाय । उनकी उस इच्छा के अनुकूल यह सेटलमेंट हुआ है। महोदय, सदन को मालूम है कि पिछले कई सालों से वहां सी०पी०एम० उनकी सरकार थी और यह सेटलमेंट कभी उन दिनों में नहीं हो पाया बावजूद इसके हमारे प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी इस बात को चाहते रहे । महोदय अभी इसके बैकग्राउंड के बारे में हमारे साथी कुछ बात कर रहे थे । माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि टी०एन०वी० का वहां जो उपद्रव चल रहा था, उसके साथ सेटलमेंट करने की अभिलाषा केन्द्र सरकार की बराबर रही है । चूंकि वहां राज्य में सी०पी०एम० की सरकार थी और उसका सहयोग नहीं मिल रहा था इसलिए ऐसा नहीं हो पाया था । आज केन्द्र में और राज्य में कांग्रेस की सरकार है, इसलिए यह सेटलमेंट हो पाया है । यह मैं उनको स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं ।

महोदय, मैं राजीव जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि त्रिपुरा के लोगों को खासकर वहां के ट्राइबल जनों को देश की मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए, उन्होंने यह कदम उठाया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि टी०एन०वी० के अलावा कितने और एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट ग्रुप हैं और क्या बी० के० रंगलवाल और उनके साथी के साथ सभी एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट ग्रुप हैं । मैं दूसरा स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि जो इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि विस्तृत विकास योजना चलाई जाएगी, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एक व्यापक विकास की योजना की कोई रूप रेखा इस सेटलमेंट के साथ तैयार की जा रही है जिसे निश्चित अवधि में कार्यान्वित किया जाए और इस तरह का कार्यक्रम इस सेटलमेंट के साथ किया जा रहा है या नहीं । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रधानमंत्री और गृह मंत्री को बधाई देता हूं ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मान्यवर, कोई भी समझौता ऐसा हो जो मुल्क में खून-खराबे को कम करे उसका यह सदन और पूरा देश स्वागत करता है । इसमें कोई शक की गुंजाइश नहीं है क्योंकि हम

लोग खून-खराबे में विश्वास करने वाले लोग नहीं हैं । हम लोग लोहिया और गांधी के अनुयायी हैं, इसलिए, जहां कहीं भी देश के किसी कोने में हिंसक वारदातों को मिटाने का कोई कदम उठाया जाता हो, कारगर कदम हो, उसका हम स्वागत करते है और मुल्क के आम लोग भी करते हैं । लेकिन, मैं मूल कुछ शंका प्रकट करना चाहता हूं । शंका यह है कि आज जो यह कहा गया है इस दस्तावेज में, पैराग्राफ सात में कि "आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में भू-संरक्षण तथा सिंचाई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने तथा पर्याप्त आदिवासी प्रतिनिधित्व वाली एक उचित एजेन्सी उपलब्ध कराने कृषि उधार योजना प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने, और नए हस्तान्तरण को रोकने तथा पहले ही अस्वीकृत किए गए आवेदनों की पुनरीक्षा करने सहित सरकार, हस्तान्तरित की गई भूमि को आदिवासियों को वापस दिलवाने के लिए प्रभावकारी उपाय करेगी" मैं इसमें पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि लैफ्ट गवर्नमेंट ने कानून बनाकर पूरी त्रिपुरा की जमीन का दो तिहाई हिस्सा, एक तिहाई आबादी जो आदिवासियों की है उसको देने का निश्चय किया था और उसकी व्यवस्था की थी । अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था तो, इससे कोई बड़ी व्यवस्था इसके जरिए हो रही है क्या ? एक तिहाई आबादी आदिवासियों की है उसको पूरे त्रिपुरा की दो तिहाई जमीन देने की व्यवस्था अगर वाम मोर्चे की सरकार ने की है, क्या ऐसी जानकारी गृह मंत्री जी को है ? दूसरी बात यह कि हम लोगों ने दो खेल देखे हैं । 1967 से लेकर 1971–72 तक बंगाल में, पश्चिम बंगाल में भी नक्सलवादियों की कार्यशीलताएं बहुत बढ़ी हुई थीं । कलकत्ता में भी घूमना मुश्किल था और वह केन्द्र सरकार के इशारे पर वहां खून-खराबा होता था और वहां... (व्यवधान)...

THAKUR JAGATPAL SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Why do you bring Central Government into the picture?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : इसका सबूत है और वह खेल खेलकर कांग्रेस पुनः सत्ता में आ गई और 1977 तक तो खेल में रही, चुनाव कराना वामपंथी पार्टियों के लिए मुश्किल हुआ और ज्योति बसु को ऐलान करना पड़ा कि हम चुनाव में हिस्सा नहीं लेंगे और बीच में जो मिड टर्म इलेक्शन वहां हुआ था, उससे उन्होंने अपने को वहां अलग किया । इतनी हिंसक वारदातें हुई थीं । तो मुझे शक है कि क्या इस घटना में, इस समझौते में भी यह बात सच है कि खून खराबे का वातावरण पैदा करके त्रिपुरा में मिलिटरी आपरेशन का वातावरण बनाया गया और बहाना बनाया गया कि बिना मिलिटरी के वहां चुनाव नहीं हो सकते, मिलिटरी के साये में वहां चुनाव कराए गए और वामपंथी सरकार को अपदस्थ करके वहां चुनाव की योजना बनाई गई और जब काम हो गया फरवरी में तो फिर मई में ही चालू हो गए । तो क्या जादू की छड़ी थी कि जो लोग खून-खराबे में विश्वास करते थे रातों रात वे आपके पक्ष में आ गए ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो अनुच्छेद 7 में गिनाया गया है यह सारी स्कीम संविधान की धारा 244 के तहत अनुसूची 6 के अंदर इसका प्रावधान है और यह सीधे राष्ट्रपति द्वारा अधिसूचित जनजाति के इलाकों में स्वायत्त डिस्ट्रिक्ट बनाने की व्यवस्था है तो क्यों नहीं यह व्यवस्था की गई जब कि 1950 से आपका संविधान लागू है ।

वामपंथी सरकार तो दो टर्म वहां पर रही लेकिन उसके पहले तो कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो उसने क्यों नहीं वहां पर स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों का गठन किया । अभी भी छोटा नागपुर में इस 244 धारा के प्रावधान का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है । वहां छोटा नागपुर में आदिवासियों की हरकतों और कार्यों में

(श्री राम अवधेश सिंह)

परिवर्तन आ गया है और वहां किसी भी समय विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। तो फिर वहां जाकर कोई बहाना बनाएंगे कि हमने समझौता कर लिया। एक ओर खून खराबे का वातावरण पैदा करते हैं और फिर पीठ ठोंकते हैं कि बहादुरी का काम किया। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो काम किया है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन इस समझौते पर पूरी डिबेट होनी चाहिए सदन में और पूरे तथ्यों के साथ होनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे सूबे में अभी एक घटना हुई है जिसमें 13 हरिजन जहानाबाद में एक गांव में मारे गए और भागलपुर में जो मुख्य मंत्री का जिला है वहां 6 आदमी मारे गए जो यादव थे। यहां आप शान्ति तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे बिहार के बारे में भी गंभीरता से सोचिए जहां हरिजनों का कल्ले आम हुआ डेढ़ महीने पहले और वहां कानून और व्यवस्था से काम करने वाली सरकार चल नहीं सकती है।

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू : यहां स्पष्टीकरण त्रिपुरा से संबंधित है, बिहार के लिए आप अलग से बात कीजिए। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है, इसको हल्का न कीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आनन्द शर्मा) : इस को यहीं तक रखें तो अच्छा है।

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू : मामला बहुत गम्भीर है ...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : खून-खराबे का मामला है मैं चाहता हूं गृह मंत्री जी के सीने में दर्द है उन लोगों के लिए जिनकी मैं बात कर रहा हू...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आनन्द शर्मा) : गृह मंत्री जी से बाद में मिल लीजियेगा। अभी अपना स्पष्टीकरण ले लें।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मेरा स्पष्टीकरण दें कि क्या यह बात सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने योजनाबद्ध तरीके से त्रिपुरा में खून खराबा करके वामपंथी सरकार को हटाने की सुनिश्चित योजना बनायी थी और वह काम पूरा हो जाने पर सत्ता में वापस आ जाने पर उन्होंने फिर से मिलाजुला समझौता कर लिया ? क्या यह मिली-कुश्ती समझौता है ?

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, this is an issue which, I thought, the whole House, irrespective of side, will come forward support. Now I understand the frustration of the Left Front parties when they spoke. I strongly refute their charge about Congress-I involvement and I think it is not only baseless and malicious but it is also unfortunately politically motivated. As far back as 1986 Government of India suggested to the Left Front Government for deployment of army. And it is this Government which was there for ten years and a large part of the whole State during their rule was declared as a disturbed area and they deployed Assam Rifles and para-military forces. Unfortunately they had that feeling. The answer which I give to Mr. Chitta Basu is, the Chief Minister during his discussions with the Home Minister—I was present there—said a strong action against TNV will alienate the tribals from the mainstream. That was a wrong assessment of the then ruling party in the State. It is also not a fact that the Tribal Development Council was formed at the instance of CPM. It was Indira Gandhi at that time who said there should be a Tribal Development Council and it was at her instance that it had come into being. And they ask why in spite of this Tribal Development Board there is unhappiness. Unhappiness was there and that is why the people have rejected them. It is wrong to say that army was deployed; therefore, the election..... Army was deployed only for law and order. Army never went anywhere near polling booths. One of the ques-

tions raised by the honourable Member was whether army will be withdrawn. Deployment of army was done for a particular purpose. Now when the TNV comes overground, a time will be fixed in consultation with the State Government and definitely army will be withdrawn. It is a border State with Bangladesh and army was there during the time of CPM also. And for this particular purpose we can assure this House that Army will not be kept even for a single day when we feel it is no longer necessary. One month's time has been given for TNV to come overground. Once they come overground, we shall take necessary steps and take a decision.

Another point raised was how we will implement this clause of taking villages with the existing ADC and how some villages will be given. This will be done through mutual discussions. Only two or three tribal villages have been demanded and the State Government has been kept fully informed of the situation. It is an elected Government, elected by the people and they have come there and I don't think there will be any difficulty there to implement this. It is a fact during the CPM time there was a Land Alienation Bill passed and according to that Bill this implementation will be done. Four thousand applications were pending wherein people wanted to transfer their lands. This was not taken into consideration in the Memorandum of Understanding. But we have agreed that we shall review all those four thousand cases and we shall see that land transfers take place.

Another point that has been raised by Mr. Chitta Basu is why it has not been done during the time of the CPM rule. The answer should be given by him and not by me because the Government of India has assured, the Prime Minister has assured—he made it open and he declared during the electionss there—that we shall fight the terrorists to the last. It is the strong action taken by the Central Government and the subsequent State Government that has brought them to the negotiating table.

When they have eschewed violence, when they have accepted the Constitution of India and when they have assured that they will not give any encouragement to any sort of secessionist activity in that area, I think we should welcome them and we should welcome those who have come into the mainstream and this is the policy of the Central Government. Some Members have asked whether there is the existence of any other secessionist activity or any secessionist policy. There is no existence of any such policy and we expect that all will come overground. We have taken up some schemes for their rehabilitation and these schemes have been discussed with them and they have accepted them. Tribal people will be given jobs in the Government service and those who are not given jobs in Government service will be given rehabilitation loans for the construction of houses. Mr Sahu asked about the other steps that we are taking. We have also introduced special schemes in the tribal areas, especially schemes for small-scale industries, so that the tribal youths can take a lion's share in the development of Tripura.

As we have stated in our statement we strongly believe that between the tribal people and the non-tribal people this Memroandum of Understanding will be a bridge and this bridge has already been started after the present Government came and it will continue to be there. One question has been asked as to wheher it has been discussed with the Opposition. Today we have called all the Opposition leaders and we have told them, and if they feel so much and if they feel that they do not have control over their own State units, I feel pity for them. They represent them in this Parliament, in Rajya Sabha, and we have called them and we are taking them into confidence. I think they should welcome this.

[Shri Santosh Mohan Dev]

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this chance to clarify and reply to the questions. As I said, we do not want to go into any controversy. But we do not mind a discussion on this subject as many honourable Members have asked for it. But it is up to the Business Advisory Committee to decide. We welcome, from our side we welcome, a threadbare discussion on this particular issue. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): The House now stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Tuesday, the 16th of August, 1988.

The House then adjourned at fifty-three minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 16th August, 1988.